

# **Operators Manual**

**For the**

**Floor/Wall**

**Tile Profiler**

**By**

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### **Contents – Figure 1**

1. Detachable profiler (A) which screws into the vertical profile bar (B). The profiler (A) will be Dia 6mm for 3mm tile spacing, Dia 8mm for 4mm tile spacing, Dia 10mm for 5mm tile spacing and Dia 14mm for 7mm tile spacing. **Please Note. 2mm tile spacing can be used by offsetting the marker bracket.**
2. Vertical profile bar (B).
3. Sliding sleeve (C).
4. Marker bracket (D).
5. Horizontal profile bar (E).
6. End brackets (F) and (G).

### **Contents – Figure 8**

1. Extension bracket – noted by (H) and (I) in the operation example 2 discussed later in this document.

### **Using the profiler**

Let us assume the bathroom floor needs to be tiled. Tiles have to be cut around the sink pedestal and the toilet. Figure 2 shows the layout and tiles already laid. Please note the reference to Tile A as this is our reference tile for the next operation.

1. Figure 1, the tiler chooses the correct detachable profiler (A) for the tile spacing currently being used and screws this on to the vertical profile bar (B).
2. The sliding sleeve (C) is then attached to the vertical profile bar (B).
3. The marker is attached to the marker bracket (D).
4. The marker bracket (D) is then attached to the vertical profile bar (B).
5. The tiler then adjusts the length between the detachable profiler (A) and the marker tip as shown in Figure 3.
6. The tile to be cut is then placed on top of the reference tile A.
7. The horizontal profile bar (E) is then attached to the sliding sleeve (C).
8. The end brackets (F) and (G) are then located on the horizontal profile bar (E) and tightened up against the tile using the thumb screws.
9. The tiler then moves the detachable profiler (A) to the extreme position of the sink pedestal as shown in Figure 4, and follows the contour of the shape ensuring the marker is marking the profile on the tile.
10. Once the profile is on the tile, the tile profiler is then taken off of the tile.
11. The tile is cut around the profile mark and is ready to be fitted. There will be an equal tile space width (determined by the detachable profiler used i.e. for 2mm spacing, 4mm spacing etc) between the tile already laid and the sink pedestal profile.

### **Using the profiler with the extension brackets**

Let us assume we have limited space between the toilet and the sink pedestal. The space width is however greater than one full tile width.

1. We will assume the correct detachable profiler (A) is in use and the correct distance between the detachable profiler (A) and the marker tip is set up.
2. Place the tile to be cut on top of the reference tile A as shown in Figure 5.
3. Measure the distance between the tile already laid and the reference tile A as shown in Figure 6.
4. Let us assume the distance measured in point 3 is 100mm. Offset the marker tip by moving it 100mm towards the detachable profiler (A).
5. Locate the tile profiler on the tile to be cut and secure by tightening up the thumb screws.
6. The brackets from the tile profiler may be too short to locate the reference tile A. In this case use the extension brackets (H) and (I) as well and locate at the other end of the tile as shown in Figure 7.
7. Move the detachable profiler (A) to the extreme position of the toilet as shown in Figure 7.
8. Move the detachable profiler around the toilet. Once the profile has been marked on to the tile, the profiler can be taken off the tile along with the extension brackets (H) and (I) if used.
9. The tile is cut around the profile mark and is ready to be fitted.

### **Using the profiler on a wall tile**

So far we have considered the floor tile application. The tile profiler can also be used for marking out wall tiles. Follow Operation Example 1 with the adaptation mentioned below.

1. Replace point 6 with the tile to be cut is bonded on the wall i.e. there is no reference tile. Magnetic spacers are used on the end brackets to allow for a single tile thickness.

### **Maintenance of the profiler**

The tile profiler is a precision instrument. Tight machine tolerances are used to give the instrument the accuracy for marking out the profile line on the tile. The instrument is plated to help prevent it from rusting. Before and after use always make sure of the following:

1. The whole instrument is kept clean, including brackets, screw threads, detachable profilers, profile bars and sliding sleeve.
2. Any surface on the profiler can be cleaned using a non abrasive cloth and water. The surface needs to be dried afterwards to prevent it from picking up debris.

3. Always place any unused instrument parts back in the carrying case to help prevent damages and parts getting lost.

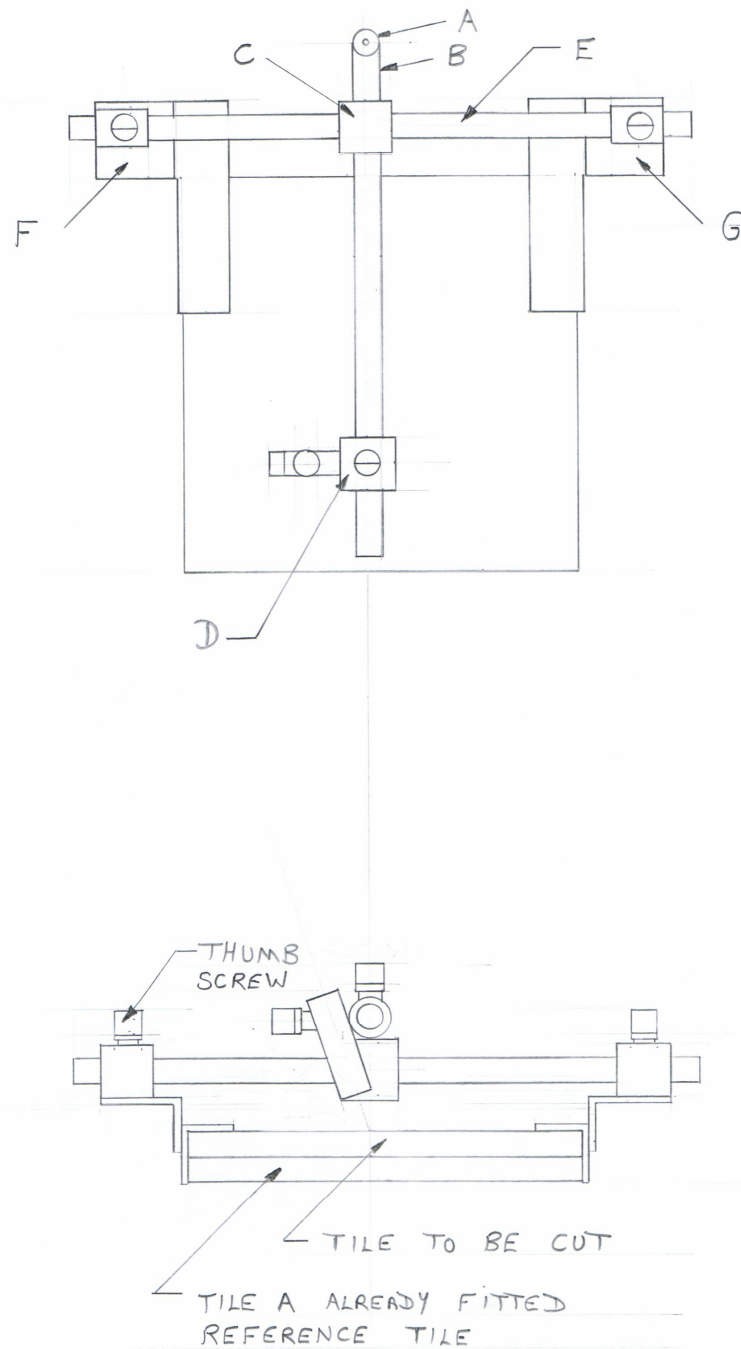


FIGURE 1

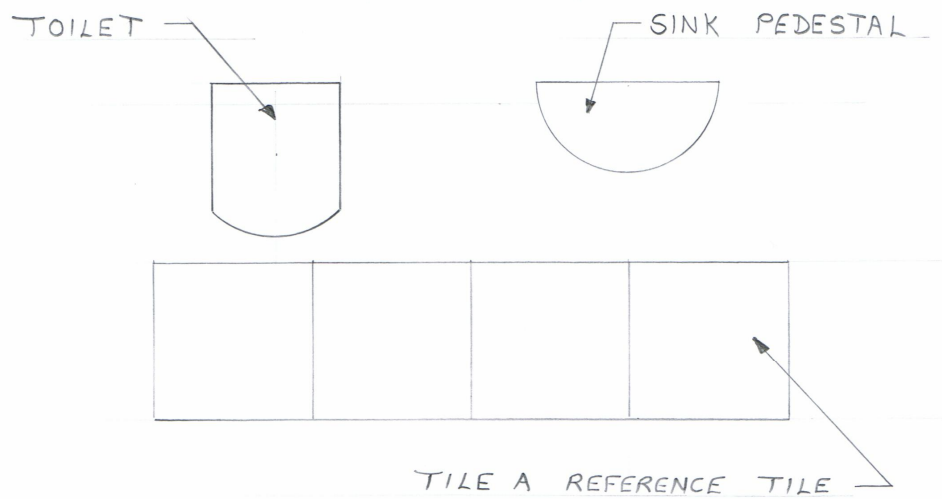


FIGURE 2

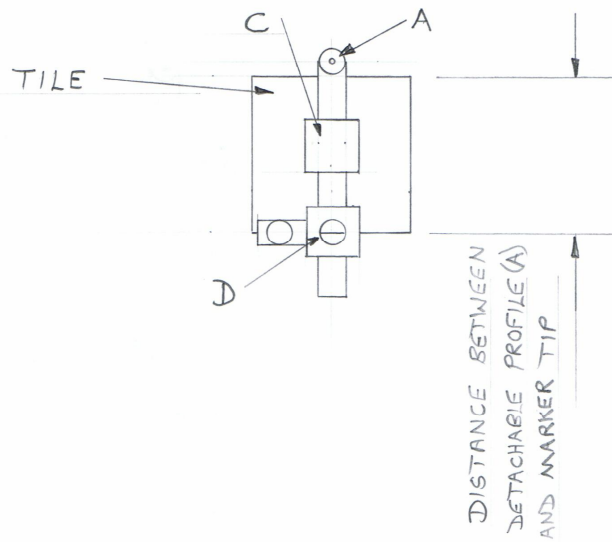


FIGURE 3

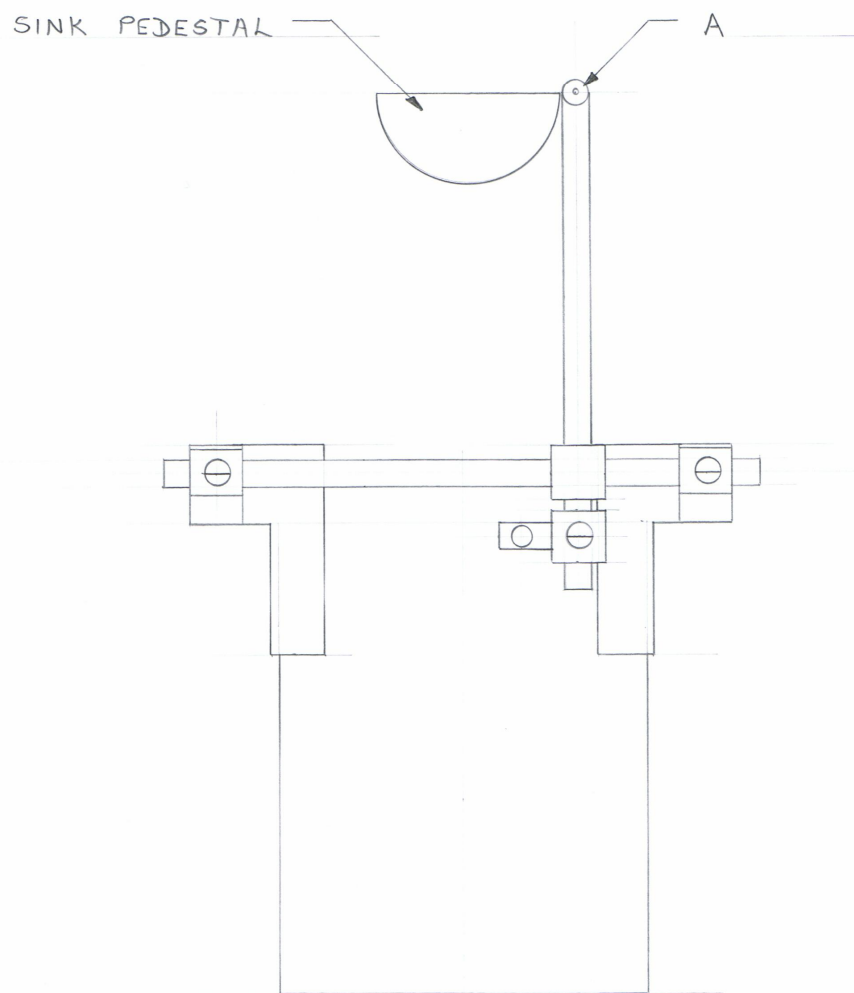


FIGURE 4

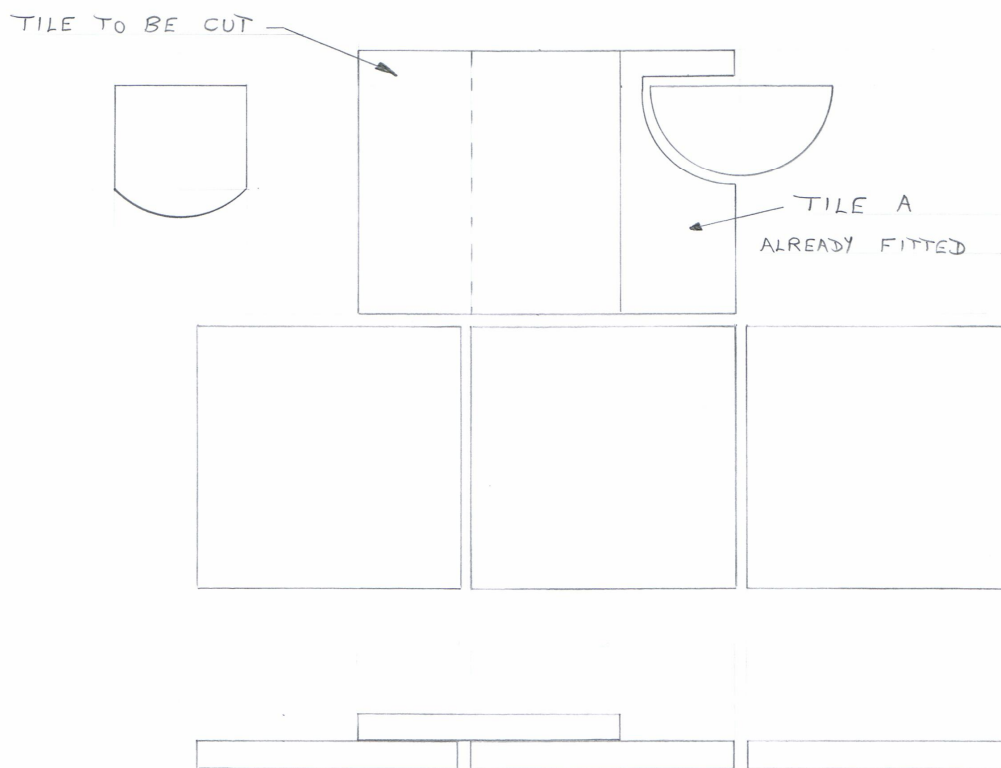


FIGURE 5

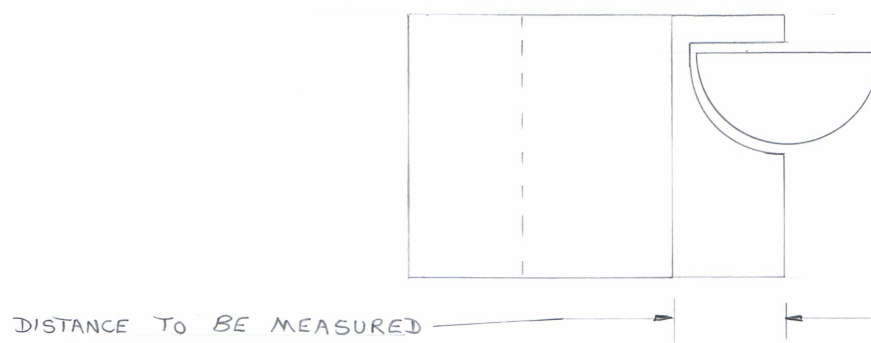


FIGURE 6



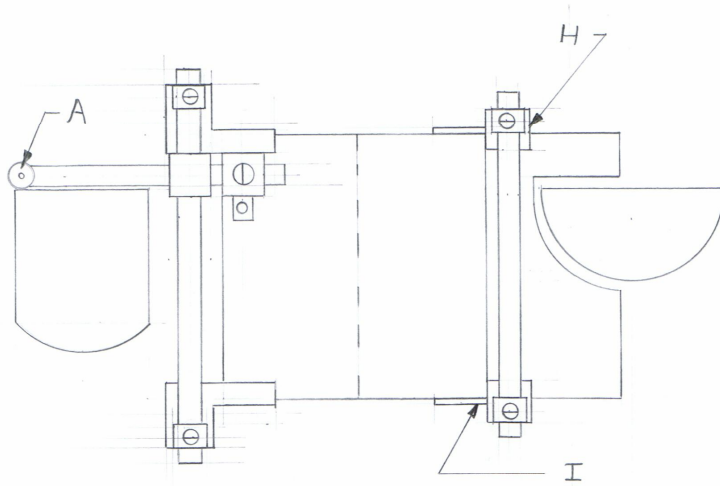


FIGURE 7

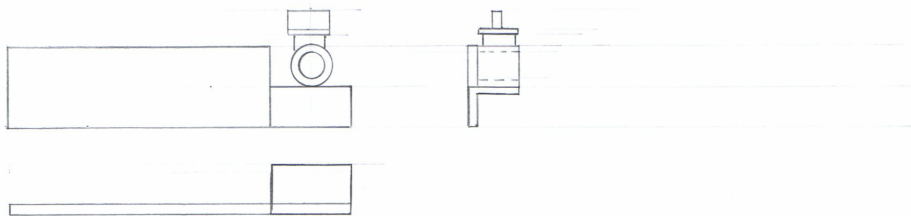


FIGURE 8